moblest compositions. Britannia of the Market rould produce statemen and soldiers, sibelt is was Ireland that gave her a Burke and a Wellington. But while Britannia of the Market robbed the stared mother Ireland of her greatest sons' children, and could buy genious in continental courts, it remained for Buskin to set up distinct standards in art, and to add to the worlds name as immortal as Milton's, the name of him who first insurers and acts in art, and to add to the worlds name as immortal as Milton's, the name of him who first insurers are an act of the worlds with a seasophore. Bave transferred please forms to seasophore law transferred please forms to seasophore and the first standards were mediaval, the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in English was Catholia, and the first seasophore are in the world of the catholia, and the first seasophore are in the world of the catholia, and the first seasophore are in the world of the catholia, and the first seasophore are in the seasophore are seasophore are in the seasophore are

THE BUSS OF DODGE CITY.

A Little Man who Cute a Wide Swath in

LECTI, Kan., Feb. 8 .-- On next Tuesday the electors of this (Wichita) county will decide at the polls whether the county seat will remain here or be removed to Coronado. The fight is one of the bitterest that was ever waged in the West. It began long ago, and was decided temporarily in favor of Leoti, but since then the seople of Coronado have rallied and, with the assistance of certain outsiders, they threaten to carry the day. Wichita county is some distence from Dodge City, but it is to that town that the Coronadoers look for the power which will enable them to overcome the natives. Since he retired from the desperado line, Bat Masterson has become something of a figure in frontier politics. It is only a little will be ago thin how as mixed up in a sense of all the work and fraud in his own county and was summoned before the Supreme Court and required that they refused to vote at all or voted as he wished. The result was the success of his party. The defeated candidates carried the matter to the Supreme Court and decisred that Bat Masterson had killed a man on every birthay since he was a lad. But was sent for, and as soon as he reached Topeks he was ushered into the presence of the Court. He needed an introduction, because of all the men in the room he was perhaps the most docile in appearance. Rather under the exercise height for the Supreme Court and decisred that day since he was a since y and bronzed, but in dress and demanded the high grass. Speedily the found as soon as he reached Topeks he was ushered and to the presence of the Court. He needed an introduction, because of all the men in the soon as he reached Topeks he was ushered and the presence of the Court. He needed an introduction, because of all the men in the soon had killed a man on every birthle was sent for, and designed to be reached the high grass. Speedily the found as soon as he reached the thin the high grass. Speedily the found as soon as he reached the thin the high grass. Speedily the found as soon as he reached the thin the high grass. Speedily the found as the polyment of the Court when asked by the Court if he high grass and the polyment of the court of the presence of the Court if he high grass and demander the presence of the Court if he high grass and the polyment of the presence of the Court if he had the pr that the Coronadoers look for the power which

set anybody shoot at me." he said. If folks let me alone I never hurt them."

Bat's Dodge City killings have all had some connection with his brothers. Once when Bat was Marshalo. Hearthy to a job his brother Edward Marshalo. Hearthy to a job his brother and deposit being guas with the barkesper. All did as requested, and as Ed turned to leave he was riddled by five or six builteds from the second round of pistols which the cowboys still restained. It so haspened that Bat was passing, and hearing the firing, he entered the saicon, saw his brother? body on the floor, and proceeded immediately to settle the account. The result of his sudden appearance was the death of two cowboys and the wounding of several others, all of them who were able starting for the Territory on a jump.

At another time, when Jim Masterson was Marshal of bodge City, and for some months it shale the firm before the true when his brother; he was busy clearing out the rustlers of the Southwart. He had hardly finished his work in that quarter when his brother Jim telegraphed him that two men named Updearaff and Peacock were in Dodge City, and for some months it was busy clearing out the rustlers of the Southwart. He had hardly finished his work in that quarter when his brother Jim telegraphed him that two men named Updearaff and Peacock were in Dodge City and got off in broad day-light without a commanion. About forty of the friends of Updagraff and Peacock were at the depot, but Bat ignored them, and started for home, and, though warned by telegraph that Updagraff and Peacock were at the depot but Bat ignored them, and started for the town on foot. He had gone only a little was what he saw Updagraff and Peacock were at he case of the care very time he did not hit effects. His alim was deadly, but though he spillnersed the saw was the saw busyed and he had a royal reception.

Bine this fight Bat has had no

The boring for petroleum in Egypt still gives and promise of arithmae suggest At the thorns No. 1 I demand the working found at a depth of \$85 feet, concrite, or selled petroleum—a interest w.C. constitution and water and more valuable than petroleum. Now, at \$60 feet, and who were a suggest that the beauting more penticul. In No. 2 boring at Jenich in light there of gas and oil have been found. In No. as a depth of \$50 feet, a corsi clay has been reached, the bering at Selli, at a depth of \$60 feet, learn eached.

Suspender Sharpens Their Wits-The Baye

When wild game birds come into contact with man the conditions of their lives alter and their habits rapidly change. Eighteen years ago, when I first went to Kaness, prairie chickens were exceedingly numerous, and they chickens were exceedingly numerous, and they were marvellously tame and unsophisticated. My ranch was twenty-six miles from the nearest town. I had to depend on my gun for fresh meat. The habits of the birds on which I in a great measure depended for food were most attentively studied by me. I carefully noted the changes in the habits or instinct of the birds, and was interested to see them asquire knowledge. They advanced in intelligence, as men do, by a free use of gunpowder.

The general belief held by Kansas sportsmen at that time was that the proper time of day to shoot prairie chickens was from sunrise until about 8 o'clock in the morning, and te begin to shoot again at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

shoot again at about 5 o'clook in the afternoon, and to shoot until sundown. The hours be-tween 8 and 5 were, if a hunting party was in progress, devoted to poker. This shooting was almost invariably done on wheat stubble, which the birds visited to est the scattered wheat. Morning and night flocks of young birds, under the leadership of their mothers, would enter the fields of wheat stubble. Old cocks, that had been playing hermit all summer and meanly shirking the duties of paternity, would sail in from all points from the prairie, where they had spent the day in isolated meditation and settle down singly. For an hour every morning and for about two hours every evening the game birds swarmed into the stubble
fields. Once in walking a mile through my
wheat stubble. I flushed fourteen coveys of
young prairie chickens, and shot eleven greedy
old cooks that were shirking their work. Today, in the hunting season, a'sportsman can tramp through field after field of wheat stubble,

cid cocks that were shirking their work. Today, in the hunting season, a sportsman can
tramp through field after field of wheat stubble,
and his dog can beat the ground thoroughly,
and if he flushes five or six birds and hills two
of them, h is exceedingly fortunate. Large
numbers of prairie chickens are still in Kansas,
but they, as a rule, no longer frequent wheat
stubble to feed. They have learned that wheat
stubble is dangerous feeding ground for young
and presumably tender prairie chickens.

I was a firm believer in the theory that the
proper time to shoot chickens was in the morning and evening, and that the place was a
stubble field. Occasionally I hunted on the
prairie and during the heat of the day, but
generally I had poor luck, and the evident distress of my dog worried me so sharply that I
did not enjoy the sport. I knew that the birds
were on the prairie, but I, nor ne other man,
knew where they were. About three miles to
the southeast from my ranch a high, rooky hill
rose above a plece of arid upland. Five ravines
headed on the flanks of this hill, Starting as
slight furrows to carry off the heavy rainfall,
which runs off of sloping prairie as water from
a shingled roof, they were guilles three or four
feet deep and eight or ten feet wide before they
left the hill. Then the flowing water cut deeply
and widely into the less resistiul soil of the
uplands and made ministure cafions, which
were from eight to fifteen feet deep and from
twenty to forty feet wide, and flashly discharging their waters into the never-failing creeks
through a deep ravine. The bottoms of these
guillos were covered with a rank growth of
high, coarse grass, which remained green long
after the comparatively short upland grass had
been cured by the blazing Kansas sun. One
day, while riding after cattle, I entered the ravines which headed on the high hill. It was in
August and about noon. Covey after covey of
prairie chickens rose out of the thick, green
grass. All around me I heard the brisk whirr
of their wings as the

the boy. He drove up.

I gave key a drink and wet her down thoroughly with water from the key. Then we say in the shadow cast by the wagon to scol off, almost and with the wagon to scol off, almost and wagon and I counted the birds as we dropped them one by one into a large sack. There were thirty-six. For every two I had shot I had missed one, and I had flushed at least six for every one I shot at. If I had had a breech-loading gun and plenty of cartridges, and could have shot as accurately as I did later in life, I could have killed 150 birds during that short walk. I had left home with the intention of shooting all five ravines, but of course I abandoned that intention and three ways with the intention of abooting all five ravines, but of course I abandoned that intention shout of course I abandoned that intention shout of course I abandoned that intention shout the larger portion of my summer's aupoly of fresh meat out of those ravines. Hunters could come and hunters could go to and from my house, and I hunted with them, but never on this hill. Suddenly, with no previous diminution in the number of the birds, the grouse quit seeking shelter is the tail, coarse grass, and that inatinch has become hereditary in Kanasa grouse. For years I have not found in the number of the birds, the grouse quit seeking shelter is the tail, coarse grass, and that inatinch has become hereditary in Kanasa grouse. For years I have not found to the same on the outless of the course of th

almost dark. Repeated trials convinced me of the folly of hunting these uncovered birds on foot, or to hunt with a dog. It was necessary to shoot from horreback or from a wagon, and from four to eight birds could be shot any pleasant September or early October evening on a large wheat field. Now, prairie chickens seldom, if ever, actile oh a newly sown wheat field to feed. Their acquired instinct tells them to avoid the open ground.

In September the prairie chickens pack—that is, many coveys congregate and form immense flocks. The chickens feed on corn. When they leave the fields they fly to the uplands. The middle of the fail and winter days they can be found, by those who know their habits, on the hills, preferably on the slope of a hill having a south or west exposure. The shooting of the birds during the labt fail and early winter is the most entropable of the upland shooting in the West. It is good. The dry, brown grass rustles musically. The birds are strong. The air is smoky with haze. The dogs work free. The birds do not fly very far on warm days, and can be easily followed on foot. But there is no use in hunting prairie chickens on wet days or on very cold once. They will not then its to a dog. The first warm day which follows a real cold anap is the day on which to shoot prairie chickens. Then they ile well to a dog and they hats to fly.

In all large packs of prairie chickens there are birds which are either laxy, or elec exceedingly conceited. One or two of these birds always remain hiding in the grass after the rest of the flock has been flushed. They apperently care nothing for the loud report of a shotgun. They are the birds which are either laxy, or elec exceedingly conceited. One or two of these birds always remain hiding in the grass after the rest of the flock has been flusheds. They apperently care nothing for the loud report of a shotgun. They are the birds which are either laxy, or elec exceeding the content of the flock has been flusheds as they have. They are the birds which are either

NOTES OR SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

According to experiments made by M. Send, the yield of crude pyrollineous soid, tar, that coal, and gas, is almost the same with the most different woods. But though this is the case, the richness of the woods. But though this is the case, the richness of the seld waters in scutic acid, and consequently the yield of dehydrated seid, yary tops marked axient. In this respect the wood of conference trees is found to be the least valuable of them all. The wood of the trunk furnishes a larger amount of seid than that of the branches; the wood yields more neid than the bark, and sound wood more than dead wood. These experiments also show that rapid calcination yields more gas, at the expense of the condensed products and of the charcoal; if yields also the weakest and waters, and the charcoal is more hygrescopie. more hygroscopie.

more hygrescopic.

The new French radiophone, lately brought to notice, has at least the merit of simplicity—being, in fact, a microphone with the supports of theorn-bens fixed to a thin diaphranm or plate of varnished pine, and the microphone is connected to a magneto receiver, with or without indexision coil and in circuit with a batery. In expecting the diaphranm to the action of interp. In expecting the diaphragm to the action of in-tense radiation, rendered intermittent by a revolving wheel or screen pierced with holes, the telephone gives out a note corresponding to the oscillations of the radiant energy. Further, a telephone transmitter, with its iron diaphragm to the radiation, gives out a cor-responding note in the receiver. The effects are in-creased by smoking the diaphragm, or using a powerful

-Among the novel constructions that figured at the Anvers Exhibition was the Mennig steam engine, having four plane slide valves—two escapement and two admission—that move in planes parallel with the axis of the cylinder; the axes of the rods of the adthe axis of the cylinder; the axes of the rods of the admission valves are at right angies with the axis of the cylinder; and these valves are actuated by a shaft which is parallel with the axis of the cylinder, and which is driven by the main shaft through the intermedium of a pair of bevel genra. The distributing shaft carries the motive came of the four slide valves and the helisoidal gearing that ravolves the governor. The two came of the admission valves consist of oblong sockets which slide along a square portion of the distributing shaft, and are connected with each other by a ben lever moved by the governor, which thus regulates their position, and, consequently, the duration of the admission; as soon as the came permit it, the admission is closed by springs that not upon the valve rods outside of closed by springs that act upon the valve rods outside of the distributing boxe. The escapement valves have reds that are parallel with the axis of the cylinder, and are actuated by an undulating disk fixed upon the dis-

-A suggestive instance of the bad effects of sement on iron occurred in Chicago. A large water pipe on the fourth floor of the Government building in that city burst, flooding the floor and badly damaging that city burst, flooding the floor and badly damaging the celling immediately below. It is supposed that this was caused by the coment hardening, together with the jars caused by the workmen while repairing other parts of the structure. In relaying the titles on the floor, it was found necessary to replace much of the iron gas pipe with galvanized iron pipe, as the iron pipe had almost rested away, while the galvanized pipe that was put in some nice years ago is almost as good as it was them—showing to decided advantage the lasting qualities of galvanized iron as compared with iron pipe when imbodded in soment. As the laster, therefore, is so injurious, it is recommended that the pipe be either encessed in boxes or laid in gravel.

—It is a stated in La Nature that the base

The wood is held upright by the machine by suitable arrangements, permitting the introduction of blocks of a few fractions of an inch long; the wood is showed for ward under the knives by means of a click, that causes it to advance the requisite distance at every revolution of the fly wheel, every movement that siding in perfections the results.

-A recent engineering invention consists of a reversible rotative fire box—that is, a spherical champer or box provided with perforated covers—and by rocking this fire box to and fro by means of a crank, by rocking this fire box to and fire by means of a crank, ashee and clinkers may be easily; removed; the apertures in the covers may be so small that very little coal can secape with the ashes, and the objectionable process of dumping is thus entirely avoided. In building a fire the box is nearly filled with coal, which is kindled at the top; the apparatus is then reversed, bringing the fire under the coal, and in the same way when the fire goes out with the box nearly full of scal, the above operation may be repeated without special inconvenience. By whirling the box around rapidly the aches may be completely removed and the fire extinguished when desired, all the mechanism being

-The new sewing machine contrived by an for effecting the lock stitch. It is on the rotary shuttle principle, the novelty of it lying in a circular saurer-chaped shuttle, which is set up on edge and laid with its flat side against the left-hand end of the lower shaft, which is held in position by a revolving cup. The axis of the shaft, the shuttle and the cap, being in lise and revolving together, the result is an easy motion far excelling the eld reciprocating shuttle. The machine may be said to be senstructed on the rotary system, for, as described, nearly every part rotates, which, it is said, renders the motions easy and light, nod makes it expable of a much higher speed than any lock-stitch machine hitherto in use.

—It has been discovered by Dr. Gore the

—It has been discovered by Dr. Gore, the well-known authority on electro-deposition, that an aqueous solution of asparagine is a good medium for electrolytic boths. The solution used on this occasion was not quite acturated, and consisted of about 0.08 gram of crystale of asparante dissolved in eighteen cubic contimeters of distilled water, this being feebly seld to the test paper, and was employed at a temperature of about seventy degrees. Cent. Some of the liquid was more or less saturated with different metallic oxides, and the resulting boths electrolyzed by currents from one to six cells of sine and platinum in dilute sulphuric seld. Good deposits of cadmium were thus obtained. 0.28 gr m of hydrate oxide of cadmium dissolved in twenty cubic centimeters of the solution, using an anode of cadmium and a cathode of copper. Zinc was deposited from 0.28 gram of sinc oxide is twenty-three subic centimeters of solution. Magnesium in a film was also deposited from catcined magnesia with magnesium and copper electrodes: copper was obtained from cupric oxide with expert and platinum electrodes; marcury from red mercurous exide with platinum electrodes; and sliver from exide of sliver with a sliver anode and platinum calibods—the deposit is the latter case being good, the bath consisting of 0.23 gram of sliver axide in twenty cubic centimeters of asparagiae sciution.

—In certain Austrian coal mines work is -It has been discovered by Dr. Gore, the

suspended in dangerous places during a fall of the ba-rometer, experiments still in progress having shown that the quantity and intensity of explosive gases great-ly increase as the degree of atmospheric pressure di-

... For some time past experiments have been made in Germany with a composition of cork rand, and lime mouthed into bricks for the construction of light partition walls. This, it is east, excludes sound better than brickwork, and is she light and a good nexcend STRIKERS OUT IN THE COLD. OUTDOOR MIDWINIER ORATORY

"No Matter if We are Benton New," Master Workman Quint Says, "The Working-man Rust Get Rie Eights or Business will Never be Seegre"—Shippers and Stove-derec Combine Against Longsbore Strikers —Business at the Piers Improves,

DRAWS SMALL AUDIENCES.

There were at least half as many policemen on duty last night as there were strikers or other auditors at the five out-door meetings called by District Assembly 49 in support of the 'longshore strike. It was bitterly cold, and the etrikers did not turn out well, at least unless their numbers have been grossly exag-gerated. Opportunity to listen in a snow storm to crations in favor of prolonging the strike indefinitely was apparently not a popular attraction,
Superintendent Murray said he did not ex-

ect any trouble, but he had every able man in the police force on duty. A private police tele-phone line was established connecting Pier 6, the piers at the foot of Harrison, Vestry, Chariton, Roosevelt, and Butgers streets, and the Everett House, on Union square. Nearly the usual force was on regular patrol duty, a reserve was held at every station house, and these special details were made to the meetings:

Webb will 180 mak and the Thirliett street station reberven.
Ablingdon square—Capis. Copeland, Corright, Robbina, and Sieber's with sizty men and the reserves from
Chirles street.
Casal and West streets—Capis. NeDownell and Eaking
with 100 man. On the Facilic Rall pier, near at hand—
chest. Serphiols, McSilwain, and the younger McCulliagh
Housean front and Avenue A—Inspector Dilka, and
Capis. Echairs and Eyran with eighty men, and the Union
Market reserves.
Ruigers square—Capis. Mcdden, Genner, and Gariand
with seventy-five men and the Madison street reserves.

Handy by were these other forces;

"I could in twenty minutes have 1,000 men at either of those five meetings," said Superin-tendent Murray as the hour for the meetings approached. But by 10 o'clock all the extra forces had been dismissed with nothing to

approached. But by 10 o'clock all the extra forces had been dismissed with nothing to report.

At the meeting in Union square the police fairly crowded the short block north of the plaza. There never was a mass meeting which had less need of police. A great many of the audience were men in high hats who had been attracted by the speaking. There was a truck in front of the cottage, and hardly 500 men and women had gathered around it when Ohairman John McKenna, Master Workman of the Ocean Associations, got on the truck and called the assembly to order. Then the audience ewelled at once to 1,200 or 1,500 and shivered around the truck Chairman McKenna and James P. Archibald spoke, Mr. McKenna said that the monopolies compelled one man to do the work of five, and so left four men idle.

James E. Quinn, Master Workman of "49" and leader of the strike, was received with great applause.

"Fatty Walsh hasn't got him yet," shouted one enthusiast, and at that the applause redoubled. Mr. Quinn said:

1s it not a strange condition that calls workingmen together in the heat of summer and the cold of winter to consider the condition of derredation and powerly to was a working been around in this free America? We are working been around in this free America? We are working been around the power held to-day gainst as from the indication of the families of every seri. We shart deaths the 80,000 votes of last the duty of the Government to abnorate them in toto. The Government not abrogation of all franchises of every seri. We shart deaths the 80,000 votes of last indication, and wipe out every office in the Site of New York. Ro matter if we are beaten now, the workingman must get his rights, though it takes one hundred years. There will be no guarantee of any business being carried through in the future. It is turmoil and descruction until we weat.

"Dynamite!" should a man, anythough the remark was a nessessary period.

mure. It is turmed and destruction until we get all we want.

"Dynamite" shouled a man, askhough the remark was a nesessary period.

Mr. Quian—No dynamite; we will offer passive resistance. We will not work for them. Labor ferates wealth, add without labor there san be no sense. It has not may be used to the control of the control way to change this bad system is to impress on wary one the fast that there can be no sense at bniness; that nething can be free from the danger of daily interruption until we have attained the reform we wish.

John McMackin of the Central Committee of the Labor party said the strike was only the first step in the struggie. The Government is responsible for all about which we complain, and until the Government takes back the power it has given to corporations, these strikes must come. Let them know in this primal fight that labor stands united saying, with a single volce. "God speed. 49"

If the Government nemitie the uncorruptious power of the covernment nermities the uncorruptious power of If the Government nermits the unserrupulous power of the corporations to crush humanity ist them not forget they are laying the foundations for a great revolution. We ask pothing to-day of any constituted authority in the land. There are times when men made desporate by want will commit acts no organized body can be respon-sible for; we should regret such acts; it is right that those responsible for the passe of the land should step in and teep the peace. The fight is entered into; let all stand by one another, and some estilement will be forsed from it.

Col. Richard J. Hinton and David J. Norton of 49 were the last speakers. When they had finished the crowd gave three cheers for 49 shook from its shoulders the enow that had been failing on them, and dispersed.

A crowd of nearly 2,000 men gathered at West and Canal streets. The speakers stood upon a truck. James Brown of the Freight Handiers Union introduced Thomas Moran of the Excelsior Labor Club. Mr. Moran commended the strikers for the way they have conducted themselves. He spoke of Mayor Hewitt as a "boor old cripple," and was loudly cheered. He said that when large corporations neglected to fulfil the obligations they owe to the public their charters should be taken from them. Austin Corbin was almost the direct cause of the strike, and it was he who first began screwing down the employees of the Reading Railroad to stavation wages.

"This is a conspiracy on the part of the monopolists," concluded Mr. Moran, "They say that the backbone of the strike is broken, but it will never be broken while District Assembly 49 is behind it."

John Murray of the Foundrymen's raised a laugh by pretending to be afraid that some of Pinkerton's men were around, Charles Purcell of the Yorkville Labor Club said that two great parties were struggling against each other—one being organized capital, without a

cell of the Yorkville Labor Club said that two
great parties were struggling against each
other-one being organized capital, without a
soul, and the other organized labor, with nothing to eat. Mr. Purcell offered this resolution,
which was received with cheers:

Whereas, It is an undisputed fact that the men holding stock in the railroad menopolies now waring war
against organized labor are the isnellords of New York,
Brooklyn, and New Jersy; therefore, be it
measured, That labor refuses to pay any rent until the
strike in which organized labor is now engaged is
ended.

Brooklyn, and New Jersey, therefore, be it aritle in which organized inder in new engaged in series in which organized inder in new engaged in series in which organized inder in new engaged in series. Against a saloon on the corner opposite were 150 policemen. Frank Ferroll, the colored engineer, and that the condition of the workingman was not much better than the condition of the men in slavery. They had to do the bidding of their masters. Capt. Collum, who was in charge of the Third Arenue Railroad strike for a while, condemned the action of the coal companies. It was too cold for the auditors to stand about the truck. They kept themselves warm by walking about.

Charles F. Millar of the clothing cutters presided over the meeting at Houston street and Avenue A. About 300 Germans, with half a dozen policemen in citizen's ciothes, huddled about a truck. The Germans cheered loudly, but otherwise test perfectly quiet. Theo Cuno of the Volks Zeitams said: New York belongs to you. You've made it. And a few rich sneak thieres take it away from you. He advised them to stop paying rent. It would not do for one or two to try it, but all workingmen should combine to pay no rent. Then the landlords could do nothing. Another way, he said, to help the strikers would be to refuse to pay more than the former price for coa. as there was blenty of it. Paul Meyer, President of the elothing cutters, said that every dollar the workingmen paid for rent was a rivet in the shackles that bound them.

About 400 workingmen and 25 policemen gathered about a ons-norse wagon it a binsed on square, and shority before 8 o' dock were called to Order by Daniel Hurley. Thomas Ford of the brass workers told the crowd that they were there to protest against the immense wrong done by a lot of daylight robbers over in Jersey. Referring to the explosion on the Guyandotte and the small amount of damase done, he said to the small amount of damase done, he said to the small amount of damase done, he said to the small amount of damase done, he said th

tions to be inlinical to the welfare or has been disting.

That the Government be solicited to withdraw all charters power, privileges and advantages granted to auch corporations.

That we say the business community to consider our rause as being just, and at the same time identical with their own interest.

That we call upon the commercial fraternity of the United States in access us it, organizme exchange without interference of transporting and other corporations out interference of transporting and other corporations. WEST STREET CLEARS UP A LITTLE MORE. West street did not have nearly so jammed an appearance yesterday as it had on Friday, and the line of trucks moved on with much the same regularity as before the strike commenced. At 3% P. M. a cart filled with non-union coal belonging to the New York Steam fleating Company passed down west street. A number of boys crawled up being the agricant same stacested in pulling out the pin. The

our.
At all the Pennsylvania piers it was reported

marks on the boxes, and a clerk had to act as overseer for each gang of ten. At each pier it was reported that no strikers had been seen all day.

Atthe Jersey Central piers freight was moving steadily, but slowly. The agent said that all the west-bound freight had been disposed of, and only the east-bound freight was delayed. Agent D. A. Isoomis of the New York Central freight piers, on the North River, said that there was not and had not been. 'a single case of strike" on those piers. He showed the reporter that all the freight was bring handled rapidly and with precision. He said that the strike had been a Godsend to his men, as they had more work and were making more money. At St. John's Park Agent Warren said that freight was being moved rapidly and they had more men than they needed. At the same time he was receiving a complaint from one of the new Italians, who had been assaulted by strikars. A policeman on duty at the depot and that only 100 men were at work in place of the 200 on strike.

ATA. A policeman on duty at the depot said that only 100 men were at work in place of the 300 on strike.

FOUR OCHAN LIMEMS SAIL ON TIME.

The Cunarder Aurania, the French line steamship La Bretagne, the White Star line steamship La Bretagne, the White Star line steamship Republic, and the Anchor line steamship Republic, and the Anchor line steamship Tower Hill all salied yesterday according to advertisement. The Aurania carried over 100, first cabin passengers, and the Republic and La Bretagne had lists almost as large. The Red Star steamship Nederland will sail this afternoon, one day late.

At the New York, New Haven and Hartford pler 50, East River, ten policemen guarded the property. Two freight handlers only were at work. The gates have not been opened since Thursday, when all the men quit work.

The Clyde steamship Beminole for Florida did not get off yesterday. Her 70 passengers have all their baggange on the steamship, and their friends came to see them off, but went away after an hours waiting. The steamship will sail this afternoon. The Clyde for San Domingo did not get away either. The stewedore said that one remarkable thing about the strike was the extraordinary number of college graduates who are at work on the Clyde dock, He says also that another very curious thing is that Hebrews apply to him for work alongshore. Police Bergeant Strauss arrested James Coughlin of 107 Mooroe street for splitting the nose of Andrew Johnson tersumen on the Clyde dock, while Johnson was coming from dinner yeasterday.

Shippers and Strauss arrested for method dock, while Johnson was coming from dinner yeasterday.

Sixty firms of boss stevedores held a meeting at the Maritime Excitange yesterday afternoon, at which a committee appointed at a previous meeting presented resolutions declaring that if the striking longshoremen did not return to work on Monday morning new men would be employed. The stevederes say that they must either go to work or see the trade sent to other ports. work on Monday morning new men would be employed. The stevederes say that they must either go to work or see the trade sent to other porta.

At a meeting of the shipping trade on the Produce Exchange is was resolved that the strike of 'longshoremen without a grievance is wholly unjuatifiable, and that its effect is to injure this trade and divert it to other cities. A committee of five was appointed to devise a plan to insure the trade against similiar occurrences in the future. Ex-President Edward Hincken said that he thought it was the duty of the shipping trade to island by the men who were willing to work. 'It is our duty,' added Oci. Hincken. 'to try to raise all laborers from the slavery to which they are now subjected by the Endights of Labor. They are ordered out by the leaders, and half the time they don't know what for, The shipping trade must tand together in this fight. There must be no compromise with the Knights of Labor.''

Mr. D. E. Barpes suggested that a committee from the stevedores' meeting be received, but Oci. Hincken objected, saying: 'We don't want anything to do with the stevedores. Meet of the stevedores belonged to the Exchange and were entitled to be heard, especially as he understood they had a plan to submit which would greatly facilitate the loading of vessels, and Mr. Timothy Hogan, known as one of the richest towards in the city, took Col. Hincken to task for calling all the stevedores cowards.

"I certainly am not afraid," said Mr. Hogan, "for I have sent five stemables to see this week, and have now in my employ 240 non-union men. I have resolved communications from five associations telling me that I had been boycotted."

Col. Hincken took it back so far as Mr. Hogan was concerned.

President McGee will appoint the committee of conference from the shipping trade to-morrow. No definite course of action will be decided upon before late to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. E. Berlinger of the Monarch line called upon President McGee will appoint the confed upon President McGee will appoint

NO OFFERS OF COAL FOR THE POOR.

For the third time the Commissioners of Charities and Correction prepared to open bids yeaterday for 2,000 tons of coal to be distributed to the deserving DOOr. There were no bids, and they will have to advertise again. The fact that they have already advertised three times to no purpose makes it seem likely that the poor will got no more coal this winter. The strike is supposed to be the cause of the lack of bids.

Vogel Brothers, clothlers, sent a \$1,000 check to District Assembly 40 varantees. The strike is supposed to be the value of bids.
Vogel Brothers, ciothiers, sent a \$1,000 check to District Assembly 49 yeakerday, to be distributed among the strikers. Phillip Holland sent \$25 to the Ocean Association.
Thirty-five hundred Boston 'longshoremen and coal handlers have approved 49's no rent manifesto, and resolved not to unload ships loaded by non-union men. They are to have a meeting in Fancuii Hall, where Forty-niners will talk to them.

A HEN WITH ONE CHICKEY. A HEN WITH ONE CHICKEN.

Isaac Goldstein, coal dealer, 9 Hester street, has a boat load of coal tied up at the foot of Rutgers street. He has had a number of Hebrews at work nights under guard of a policeman unloading the coal under the glare of the electric light. They did not work on Saurday, Goldstein went up to Superintendent Murray and asked permission to unload coal to-day, and saked permission to unload each to-day, and saked permission to unload soal to-day, and saked so, night and day he has had a \$1,200 policeman on that pier would get \$1 a day from Mr. Goldstein for that service. The watchmen are not in any local assembly of District Assembly \$9 and are naturally opposed to the strike. Goldstein jast night asked for policemen to accompany his carts to his yard. He did not get them.

watchmen are not in any local assembly of District Assembly 49 and are naturally opposed to the strike. Goldstein last night asked for policemen to accompany his carts to his yard. He did not get them.

The strike of the coal shovellers and coal eart drivers in Brooklyn on Friday has caused great inconvenience. Home of the dealers rolled up their sleeves and went to work while their old employees stood looking on. The itinerant coal dealers and the small grocers raised the price of coal by the pail from 15 to 20 cents, and by the bushel from 25 to 40 cents, thus making the price per ton about \$18.

The managers of St. John's Catholic Home for Orphans in St. Mark's avenue, in which there are more than in mates, notified the price of coal was almost exhausted. A delegation of the striking coal drivers called on Mayor Whitmey, and Chairman John Keys said that the men did not want to see the orphans suffer from the coal was delivered.

The employees of the Chasebrough Manufacturing. Company in Richards streat were ordered yesterday to assist in unloading some coal wagons which had been brought to the blace. More than sixty of them refused to handle it and went on strike.

Wood had to be used in the furnaces in Raymond street jail yesterday to keep the steam pipes from freezing, but several car loads of coal were delivered at the jail in the evening under police protection. The coal in the vaults of the Municipal Building was so short yesterday that orders were siven to stop the running of the Municipal Building was so short yesterday that orders were siven to stop the running of the Municipal Building was so short yesterday that orders were siven to stop the running of the Municipal Building was so short yesterday that orders were siven to stop the running of the Municipal Building was so short yesterday that orders were siven to stop the running of the Municipal Building was so short yesterday the did so under the massed where it is to be held was not made known. The brakemen on the driple the surface where it is

THE WIDOW MURPHY WON.

The schoolmaster's wooing of the Widow Murphy was not inspired by a pure eighteencaras affection. Giving due weight to all the circumstances, a candid psychologist would have been forced to admit that at least 75 per cent, of the schoolmaster's love was an alloy of base motive. Into this alloy his desire to become a joint owner in the widow's pig entered largely, and as his suit advanced favorably, and the widow leaned more confidingly upon him, he began to anticipate the pleasure he him, he began to anticipate the pleasure he would take in enrying swill to the pig in his sty behind the barn. The pig was of a choice breed, and around his ribe nestled the very choicest pork chops, and in his ioins those dainty, toothsome cuts, which, when eating, the frugal housewife persuades herself resembles chicken. In more than one respect this pig was remarkable. Besides coming of a very rare breed, he was the one living link which connected the widow with the late which connected the widow with the late lamented Murrhy. When the widow watched him quietly assimilate the corn and reject the cob, her thoughts went back to the night when Mr. Murphy had brought him home in a bag. and dumped him carelessly out upon the floor.
"It 'ud be a mighty big bag as 'ud hold ye now, ma bouehal."; said the widow, admiring

the pig's generous proportions.

Another selfish consideration which influenced the school master was the "uncarned increment" of half an acre upon which the widew raised potatoes and reigned supreme. And so the schoolmaster paid assiduous court to the widow, and they mutually admired the extraordinary facility which the pig displayed in filling out his hams and getting his bason into proper smoking condition.

The schoolmaster's suit went forward rapid-

ly. The ties with which memory held the widow to the departed Murphy became more and more attenuated as the schoolmaster's visits multiplied, until the widow took out of

visits multiplied, until the widow took out of its hiding place the dress which she saw might possibly be needed a second time.

Nothing had been said by the schoolmaster up to this time which could be construed by the widow into a proposal of marriage. The fact was that he was not sure of his ground. He amused himself during the long winter evenings writing scraps of verse which eased his anxiety as to the ultimate success of his wooing, and of which the following is a fair sample:

Th' Widow Murphy has a squint And she has a corn-fed pig

Share I hav' th' rhoumatis
In me knase;
It's a marriage av conv'nyance
Av ye plane.

Charmin' widdy, your's th' jewel Av me drames: Ye can mend me holey socks An' busted s'ames.

Ye can bile the murphys m'aly In the pot Or mix frieky Tom and Jerry, Nice au' bot.

It's charms ye hav' in plenty
As 1' size:
Te can look two ways for Sunda'
Wid yer eyes.

Darlint widdy, to me heart You are most dear, An' I hope our wedding da' Is very near.

The schoolmaster had never attempted any of those little familiarities which are supposed to those little familiarities which are supposed to the which was passing the little familiarities which are supposed to the school master was sitting was cane bottomed, and the cane had become somewhat baggy by long usage. The front edge of the chair stood up boildy and sharply, as the schoolmaster soon found to his misery. The widow weighed 225 pounds. As the schoolmaster's legs happened to the between the widow and the chair edge, the schoolmaster's legs happened to the between the widow and the chair edge, the schoolmaster's legs happened to the between the widow and the chair edge, the schoolmaster's legs happened to the schoolmaster likes and school weight. Love-making under the circumstance weight. His arony became interest, beads of sweat came out upon his brown his an aneffort to relieve himself a little of thermand and braced the other hard sagainst the chair in an effort to relieve himself a little of thermand and braced the other hard sagainst the chair in an effort to relieve himself a little of thermand and braced the other hard sagainst the chair in an effort to relieve himself a little of thermand and braced the other hard sagainst the chair in an effort to relieve himself a little of thermand and braced the other hard sagainst the chair in an effort to relieve himself a little of thermand and braced the other hard sagainst the chair in an effort to relieve himself a little of thermand the confront his confidence. The confidence is a substance that he confront his confidence is a substance that he confidence is a substance that the confid track and around to the rear of several houses, where the pix had evidently been searching for delicacies. Just here he must have been chassed by dogs, for after leaving the houses the trail was partially obliterated in a confusion of tracks in the anow. But the big had evidently escaped his tormentors, for toward the middle of the field the precious porker's track was the only one in the snow. Here the purauing party was supplemented by Jack Doolan and his terrier and Mickey's dog Jack. The pig was evidently enjoying his unwonted liberty, for he wandered off the atraight course he had been following into Lindsley's woods, where various rootings in the snow showed that he was, even in his freedom, following out his mission of pork making. All this time the poor, maimed schoolmaster hobbled along in the rear, alternately cursing the pig and bewalling the condition of his legs. As he shiverinally ploughed his way across the meadow through the snow he asked himself:

"Is this love's victory?"

The shouts of the boys and the barking of the dogs as they found new evidences of the pig's presence found no each of himself: An'th' widdy still is sitting at his sitting on me lap just by it dure:

An'th' widy still is sitting, still as sitting on me lap just the widy still is sitting, still as sitting on me lap just an' me less from est that chair top shall be lifted never more.

The chase went on with unabated vigor. The widow had promised the boys a dish of iam when the pig should be restored to his sty, and they were doing their best to earn it. The trail would have been lost when they reached the Old Point road had not the terrier's enarge scent picked it out among the wagon rute and through an opening in the stone wall into Stumpy Field. Here the boys waited for the schoolmaster to come up. He was a pitiable object, wet to the knees. Baid he:

B'yx was on an on' find th' b'ast, an' I'll sit on the wall an' wait fur ys. Be sure ye dhrive him this way.

The schoolmaster rubbed the creases in his thighs, and listened until the shoute of the poys died away in the distance. It occurred to him that there were pleasanter places to sit on a cold winter's night than a stone wall, and that even the charming widow's affection would be but a poor return for his knight errantry, so be muttered to himself: "To th' divil wid th' widdy an' her pig," and started for home. Just then, over the brow of the hill came the quarry, with the dogs in full cry. Down the hill foundered the pig, ursed on by the barking dogs. The excitement of the moment lent strength to the deepsiring schoolmaster, and when the pig lost his footing and rolled over in the snow, he threw himself upon the squealing porker and held him down until the boys came up. A piece of clothes line which had been brought along for the purpose was tied around the pig's neck, each dog took charge of an ear, Mickey spat on his hands and got a good hold of the curly tail, and so the trunnt was conducted in safety back to his sty. The loose board was nailed up, and when the resource left him he was gruning complexently, with his loss and fore feet in a mess of warm bran. Whatever doubts the widow might to the place in her heart wacated by the departed hurphy were

From the London Times

KILLED IN A MINER'S CABIN.

BECKWITH STILL ALIVE, THOUGH THREE TIMES SENTENCED TO DEATH.

His New Trial Jost Began-Frantic Effords to Save an Old Man's Life-Tragic End of an Account to Find Gold by New York HUDSON, Feb. 5,-The case of Oscar F Beckwith, confined in the Columbia county jail, in this city, and whose second trial for the murder of Simon A. Vandercook began on Wednesday before Judge Edwards, will take Wednesday before Judge Edwards, will than rank among the leading murder trials of New York State. The case has become particularly remarkable in the criminal calendar by reason of the indefatigable efforts of the counsel assigned by the Court to look after the prisoner's interest when he was first arraigned. The crime was committed more than five years ago in the town of Austerlitz, where Beckwith was interested in a supposed

mining matters, and, having become acquainted with Beckwith, would occasionally make his home at the old man's cabin.

The crime was committed on Jan. 10, 1862 After the murder the prisoner ecosped arrest until discovered in a wilderness in the Party Bound district, province of Ontario, Canada, or Feb. 20, 1855, by Detective Humphrey of Great

gold mine in the mountains, and where he

lived alone in a cabin. Simon A. Vandercook,

he victim, was well acquainted with ores and

Barrisgion, Mass., and some Columbia county officers. He was known there as E White, and was captured by means of decoy letter. After being extradited he was placed in iail in this city to await his trial which took place before Judge Charles B Ingalis on Nov. 18, 1885. At the trial no whe ness except Bedwith save any evidence in regard to the circumstances connected immediately with the crime.

He said in substance that on one occasion, previous to the homelies, vandercook had been forbidden to auter Heckwith's cabla, and was charged by the acquaed with having put poison into his meet and flour, and having abstracted papers in regard to their business from the cable. Vandercook and hence of stove wood in his hand. Yandercook, on the face and knocked him almost upon the face of the cable. As he arcose is saw Vandercook approaching him with a piece of stove wood in his hand. Beckwith graspet the wood, and the life and death struggle see such, which resulted is Vancercook seising Beckwith by the throat, panshing him against the wall, and as Beckwith and an almost the wall, and as Beckwith and acquisite the wall, and as Beckwith and caused him to relax his grips. They again vandercook upon the floor, where he seised him by the throat and choked him.

Heaching, out Beckwith saccessed in gasting Vandercook upon the floor, where he seised him by the throat and choked him.

Heaching out Beckwith saccessed in gasting Vandercook upon the floor, where he seised him by the throat and choked him.

Heaching out Beckwith said that he wond to the house of a neighbor named Calkins with the intention of revealing the satire matter, but the busic of a regarder with said that he was dead, of revealing the satire matter, but the house of a neighbor as meet the house of the didners of the door, which he pickled in a pork barral, and houring the rest of the body. The Calkins with the intention of revealing the satire matter, but he had a satire was a stoke commany, device of their and particular that they could not be ball of the pr

P. Folger, and Herman V. Esseistyn, all of this city. A number of prominent physicians were examined during the investigation, including Drs. Hamilton, Langdon, and Hales. The former is recognized as a leading authority is this county in insanity cases. The Commission reported that Beckwith was of sound mind. The District Attorney then moved trial, which was set down for Feb. 2.

Beckwith is at present 72 years old. He has a short gray beard and a repulsive look. It is assisted that he was at one time, about thirty years ago, confined in the Dutchess county jail at Poughkeepsis for horse stealing. For the present trial 170 extra talesmen were summoned. The last juror was sworn in yesterday afternoon.

That Inquistive Boy Again.

From the Rochester Heroid.

A young lady and a small, bright-oyed boy entered a street our on take ayeans yeartray attention, the lady deposited her fare and the boy's and the bell rang.

"Annt Kills," said the boy, "what makes the bell

"Ant Ella," each toe soy, what making fine f"
"The driver rings the ball," was the reply,
"What does he do that for f"
"Why, he does it to register the fare."
"What does he do that for f"
"Because he has to."
"Oh." Then there was a stience for half a minute. Presents

Then there was a stience for half a minute. Freezaily
the boy said:
"What is that round thing up there?"
"That is that round thing up there?"
"That is the register."
"You said the ring register the fare."
"No. I stink tor!"
"You said the ring registered the fare."
"No. I didn't say that."
"Yes, you did, Aust Ella."
"Now, Johnny, don't you contradict me; you are a
suighty boy."
"Well, that you said."
"Well, the you what you said."
"Well, the you what you said."
"Well, the young the boy, who said: "Ray, Aunt Ella. what made you sail
the ring registered the fare?"
"You clid say an, didn't you, Aunt Ella.?"
"You clid say an, didn't you, Aunt Ella.?"
"You clid say an, didn't you, Aunt Ella.?"
"You chairy."
"Then what made you say that you didn't say it?"
"I didn't say that I didn't say so. Don't bother me,
Johnuy."
"After another brief silence the bay returned to the

Johnny."

After another brief stlenge the boy returned to the
After another brief stlenge to be sunday school
when you was little?"

"Yee, but do foourse I did."

Dut you take any prises?"

"Yes, lots of them."

"Did you tell wrong stories as much then as you do

"Johnny, you are a had boy. I shall tell your mother."
I wish you would tell her two times; that's what I wish. Johnny?"
"'Cause you wouldn't tell the same stery two times;
that would let me out."

MUSICAL NOTES.

The next Philharmonic concert occurs on Saturday The fourth Symphony concert will be given on Saturday next, Feb. 12, in the Metropolitan. The New York Vocal Union gives its second ennount of he season on Tuesday evening. Feb. 8, in Chickering Hell.

Mr. John P. Rhodes, the violinist, gives a violin recital in Stock Hall on Tuesday evening, Feb. 15, assisted by Mr. Robert Thallon, planist. An interesting programme is promised.

The operas for this week at the Metropolitan are: Meanay. "Triatan and Isoide," the furewell appearance of their Mismanni, Wednesday. "Risenti," Friday, the last performances of "Merico," and "Riengi" for the matine.

on the anti-polygamy our window reasons as a great mant.

A letter from the Secretary of War to the Scuse of Representatives says that the argregate farritorial militia is 198,000, and the argregate state militia, 7,60,562. The President has approved the act to mend the law relating to patents, trade marks, and copyright, and the act to provide for the erection of a public building at Wilmington, N. C.; also a numberfor private pension bills of last session had before them on Tuesday, Mr. Haskell, the inventor of the multicharge gun; Mr. Timbr, inventor of the Timbr prevaiving tower; Mr. Horman Wilst, Mr. William P. Hunt, freedom of the Nouth Beston Iron Works, and Gen. Benet, Chief of Ordinance.

Republican Senatzer held a causer yesterday more. ton Iron Works, and Cen. Henst, Chief of Grdnance.

Republican Remaifre held a caucus yesterday moraing to consider the policy to be parende with regard to a
reduction of the revenue. No conclusion was reached,
the property of the residence of the remainder of
the session was appointed. The for the remainder of
thing that has the far occurred. The remainder of
thing that has the far occurred to see a reduct in any
tion that the Remain will take the lead this session in any
movement for a reduction of the revenue, but they will
make provisions by hameadments to appropriation bille or
otherwise for the judicious expenditure of the surplus,
especially in the direction of see cost defence, push